TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

GREAT CROWD TO HEAR WAR SECRETARY AT MONTPELIER.

Says Our Great Object Is to Build Up the Government in the Archipelago So as to Make It More and More Useful to the Filipines-Would Give Them Independence When They Become Educated, Intelligent and Self-Governing.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 26 .- A State Republican rally was held in this city this afternoon at which the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, was the principal speaker. The meeting had been thoroughly advertised and the desire to hear Mr. Taft attracted crowds of people from all parts

United States Senator W. P. Dillingham presided at the rally and introduced Secretary Taft as a worthy son of worthy people and a worthy product of Vermont blood, The Secretary read his speech from manuscript and occupied two hours in its delivery. but so much interested was his audience in what he had to say that hardly a person left the hall until he had finished. He

When the war over Cuba began, the imagination of no one soared to the point of suppos-ing that the fates of the United States and the hilippine Islands should be linked together for any time, however short. The victory of your fellow citizen of Vermont, in Manila Bay, however, was a turning point in the history of the Philippine Islands and an event of much importance in the history the United States, for which only fate car he said to have been responsible. There had been an insurrection in the Philippine Islands 1806 against the sovereignty of Spain, led by Emilio Aguinaldo. That had been brought to an end by the so-called Treaty of Biac-nabato, under which Aguinaldo and his followers were paid \$400,000 and were promised \$200 000 more and agreed to leave the country and never return, and a general amnesty was

sponsomore, and agreed to leave the country and never return, and a general amnesty was proclaimed.

When Dewey won his victory he was without military force, and although he might have taken Manila at once, he didnot have the force to police the city. Accordingly, when Aguinaldo can: to him at the instance of the American Consul at Singapore, he sent him ashore to see if he could not arouse and unite again the forces that had been in insurrection against Spain in 1896. This Aguinaldo succeeded in doing. Aguinaldo says that Dewey promised that they should have independence. Hewey said that he did not, and if anything clese were needed to confirm Dewey's statement, there is written evidence? the records of the insurgents to show that no such promise was made. After a while the American troops reached there. On the 13th lay of August they took Manila.

Aguinaldo was not permitted to enter Manila, and resented the fact that his army was not given an opportunity to loot that rich city. The insurgents greatly outnumbered the Americans and completely surrounded Manila, using the arms which they had obtained from Dewey, and which the Spaniards had turned over to them before the capitulation in other parts of the islands. Record evidence now shows that when Aguinaldo left Hong Kong he had a completely formed plan by which he should get the guns from Dewey and use them upon the Spaniards first, and then upon the Americans if they did not leave the islands. Manila was taken about the time the protocol was signed and peace declared between Spain and America. The treaty was not confirmed until April, 1899. Meantime, the two forces of Americans in Manila and the insurgents outside of it were in close contact, with a feeling of hostility on the part of the insurgents, which required great forbearance on the part of the Americans not to resent it. On Feb. 4, 1899, there was an outbreak in accordance with the plan that Aguinaldo had formulated, and the result was a defeat of the insurgents.

Meantime, Aguinaldo as dictator had established a government in a number of the provinces. He had convened a so-called convention at Malolos, a town about forty miles morth of Manila on the railroad. He had appointed to this convention all the lawyers and prominent men in Manila of his own race. They were credited to all parts of the archipelago as if elected by popular vote. A Constitution was adopted, taken largely from the Constitution of the United States, the Mexican Constitution and that of the Argentine Republic. The Constitution was proclaimed, but was never put in force. It was used only for foreign and diplomatic purposes. The government was that of a dictator, whose power reached down into the municipalities, and who selected his tools as municipal officers and Governors of the provinces, and for the eight or nine months during which the provinces were under his control the oppression, corruption and misgovernment far exceeded that under the Spanish régime. AGUINALDO'S GOVERNMENT.

corruption and misgovernment far exceeded that under the Spanish regime.

When the United States Commissioners of Peace and the Administration of President McKinley came to decide what form the treaty of peace should take, they were presented with the dilemma whether they should turn the islands back to Spain, whether they should turn them over to the government of aguinaldo, or whether they should assume sovereignty for the United States throughout the archipelago. Every consideration of

should turn them over to the government of Aguinaldo, or whether they should assume sovereignty for the United States throughout the archipelago. Every consideration of honor forbade that those who had fought with them as allies against the Spanish regime should now be turned over to the tender mercies of the Spaniards by the restoration to Spain of the sovereignty over the islands. On the other hand, it was perfectly apparent that the government which Aguinaldo had established and that any government which he could establish would be utterly unfit to promote the prosperity and progress of the Filipino people. A great majority of the people were hopelessly ignorant, and were unable to read or write.

Not 10 per cent. of them could speak Spanish, and a knowledge of Spanish is the line of intelligence, for those who know only the native dialects, even if they read and write in one of them, are hopelessly separated from contact with the modern world and from a knowledge of modern affairs. They are a Christian people, and left alone they are quiet and orderly, courteous, not overly industrious but nevertheless a good people, and a people in a state of Christian pupilage, longing for education, but superstitious and subject to being led by their educated fellow citizens one way and then another without the slightest independence of opinion or self-restraint. The only course open to the United States, therefore, was to accept the sovereignty of the islands, and to see what it could do by creating a civil government, in the participation of which the people of the islands should be given a greater and greater fitness for self-government. This was the policy adopted by the Republican party, and it involved on the part of those who were responsible for it he holding of the Philipipnes for the benefit of the Filipino people, and the enforcement of the principle that no measure should be there adopted which savored of selfish exploitation of the islands for the benefit of the Filipino people.

CUERRILLAS BEATEN.

Aguinaldo and his Generals who were interested in maintaining his government, with the army at their back, maintained an insurrection against the sovereignty of the United States, acquired by the treaty of peace, for about three years. At first there was an oragnized army, but when the United States was able to bring reenforcements into the islands this army as an organization was scattered to the winds, and the insurgents resorted to guerrilla warfare, which is most destructive to the prosperity of a country, to its business, its agriculture and everything of benefit, and which develops a cruelty on the part of the combatants toward the non-combatants which it is difficult to exagerate. But the American Army showed itself remarkably adaptable to new conditions and ultimately overcame the guerrillas. The army was much aided in the process of tranquillization by the establishment of civil government wherever that was possible, under the auspices of the commission appointed by President McKinley.

The Federal party was formed among the Filipinos for the express purpose of bringing about peace, and all the good elements among the people united with this party and aided the commission in the establishment of civil Government in all parts of the islands, which was so far advanced that on July 4. 1901, it was thought wise to appoint a Civil Governor to act as the Executive, with the commission as a legislative body. The insurrection continued in Batangas and Samar for nearly mine months longer. Finally, complete tranquillity was secured in all parts of the schipelago occupied by the Christian Filipinos. The Moros, who are very little short of savages, continue at times to make outbreaks; but these are in the remote south and are not to be more regarded than the outbreaks of our Indians in the West during the period after the war.

The civil government established was threefold: First, municipal; second, provincial; and third, central. In the letter of instructions of President McKinley to Secretar GUERRILLAS BEATEN.

provincial supervisor of Roads, who with the Governor constituted the provincial board, were appointed. In the central government three Filipinos were appointed and with five Americans made up the commission, which was the legislative body of the islands. By an act passed July 2, 1902, the instructions of President McKinley were confirmed and embodied in an act of Congress. A provision was made for a census of all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and it was provided that within two years after the publication of that census a popular Assembly should be elected by those qualified to vote in the municipal elections, to consist of not more than 100 and not less than 50, and to constitute a coordinate branch of the Legislature with the commission.

BENEFITS OF OUR SYSTEM A constabulary force of 7,000 men enlisted from the natives was organized and, with the assistance of 5,000 native scouts enlisted in the United States Army, the ladrones, or highway robbers, who in bands had infested all the provinces of the archipelago for centuries, under the Spanish ragine, were killed or captured and brought to justice and imprisoned in the state's prison at Manila, called Billibid. This has been a tremendous work, but it has accomplished much for the benefit of the country.

accomplished much for the benefit of the country.

A school system was established by bringing over a thousand American teachers and employing 3,000 Filipino teachers. As I have said, about 7 per cent. of the Filipinos speak Spanish. There are twelve different dialects among the Christian Filipinos, of such a character that a man who speaks only one dialect cannot understand a man speaking another. These dialects are very poor in versability.

acter that a man who speaks only one dialect cannot understand a man speaking another. These dialects are very poor in vocabulary and literature. They are not of a character to justify the selection of any one of them as the language of the Orient.

English is the language of free institutions, and the proposition to teach the Filipino children English met with a tremendous approval by all the people of the islands. Accordingly, a system of education was established, and now upward of 200,000 children are enrolled in the schools, with an average attendance of about 75 per cent. who are learning the English language. Secondary schools to give an academic education have been established in each province. A normal school of 400 in the city of Manila has now been running for more than two years, and a thorough normal school education is being given in English. The Government sends a hundred of the brightest pupils selected from each of the provinces to this country to be educated each year, with the understanding that when those pupils return they shall serve in the Government capacity as teachers in the schools or elsewhere. The plan is to prepare 10,000 Filipino teachers to teach in English all the necessary branches, and if the plan is not departed from, this object will be accomplished in less than ten years. We are spending as much money as the revenues afford in the construction of roads, the construction of harbors and all other important public works.

afford in the construction of roads, the construction of harbors and all other important public works.

We have introduced a gold standard of currency, so that there should not be the disastrous fluctuations that prejudicially affected business in the islands under Spain and during the first three years of our stay. We have established an efficient post office department in the islands. We have connected every province of the forty-four in this archipelago of 3,000 islands by cable and telegraph with Manila, and we have laid the foundations for progress in education and civilization in the islands which, if carried out, will in all probability, in my judgment, educate the present generation and by experience teach the people a useful lesson in self-government. Popular self-government is impossible without an intelligent public opinion. With 90 per cent of the people in a hopeless fog of ignorance and superstition and pliability under the influence of fraudulent demagozues, a stable popular government is impossible.

Hence it is the plan of the Administration by practice of the Filipinos in the self-government which may gradually be extended to them, by education in the schools, by the introduction of roads and railroads to facilitate intercommunication, by increasing the material prosperity of the islands in every way, ultimately to create an intelligent body of people who may have such a public officers selected according to popular methods.

TO REDUCE MORTALITY.

We are engaged now in furnishing to Manila a proper sewerage system and an addition to its water supply, so that the dreadful epidemics of cholera and plague and smallpox may be reduced to a minimum.

We hope, by the establishment of hospitals, by the education of doctors, by the enforcement of health laws, to reduce the tremendous mortality that now exists, especially among the children, and to make a stronger and better race. The great difficulty that we now encounter in enforcing the rights secured by act of Congress to these people is to teach them what their rights are. The lawyers are few in number and not sufficiently widely distributed to furnish to the people an opportunity to protect their rights. The dissemination of intelligence, the greater cured by act of Congress to these people is to teach them what their rights are. The law-yers are few in number and not sufficiently widely distributed to furnish to the people an opportunity to protect their rights. The people and the people as worthy nation of the world.

Government on this basis is an expensive operate it, and we have not that money. We have are income of about ten or twelve millions of dollars. That is not sufficient to accomplish all that we hope to accomplish. The revenues of the islands will only increase with the increase in business, but the internal developments of the country will largely the people and the people and the people and the people will be policy of the People and the peo

took steps to put down that insurrection, and they did so. The task was a most onerous one.

In the course of it the Filipinos showed a cruelty toward our soldiers which in some instances, comparatively few, I am glad to say, provoked cruelty in return on the part of the American soldier toward the native. There were instances of the so-called "water cure," which consisted in pouring water down a man's throat until he should tell what he knew, and there were other instances of a violation of the laws of war. On the whole, however, as I said before the Congressional committee, and as I now repeat, there never was a war in the history of the world between a civilized army and partially civilized forces in which there was less of cruelty and more of generous treatment than the American Army showed in the Philippine insurrection.

In the beginning, and for two years of the war, prisoners were not taken, but were released as soon as captured, and the leaders of the insurrection would surrender and take advantage of the surrender to plot again without hesitation.

What did the Democratic party do under these circumstances? They attacked the army with an enthusiasm that indicated that they had now found an issue upon which they might go before the people and defeat the Republican party. With flendish glee they seized on every evidence, however slight or unfounded, of a violation of the laws of war by the American soldiers, and held it up as a rich morsel to public condemnation. The wildest stories told in private letters, founded on nothing whatever, were circulated by them as an indication to prove that the Filipinos were undergoing the tortures of the Inquisition at the hands of American soldiers.

Mr. Root and the Generals of the army were accused of alding and abetting and approving a policy of cruelty and torture toward the

The weather was fair in all the States vesterday There was an extensive area of high pressure cen tral over Kansas and Iowa. Its outline covering all the country between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains and dominating all the weather con-ditions. The entire area was drifting southeastward, which means warmer and fair weather for this section for the next two days. It was cooler in the West and the Northwest in the morning, but was growing rapidly warmer. It was warmer also in the Atlantic States. In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind,

resh northwest; average humidity, 45 per cent. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

Boli. 1804. 1808. 1908. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1904. 1808. 1908. 1908. 1909. The highest temperature, 71°, at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair to day and to-morrow; warm

and New Jersey. Jair to day and to-morrow; warm to-morrow; diminishing north winds.

For New England, fair to-day and warmer in northwest portion; fair and warmer to-morrow; diminishing northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow; light north winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

natives. Pamphlets were issued, sensational reports sent out, turgid volumes of elequence upon the floor of the House and the Senate were given forth in the wild race for a successful issue against the party in power. REPUBLICAN POLICY INDOKSED.

It was just preceding a Congressional election, and what was the result? An increased Republican majority. The American people refused to encourage this effort on the part of the Democracy to have the country befoul its own nest, and refused to listen to the slanders and calumnies that were heaped against men who were imperilling their lives in the Philippines in support of the flag of the country and in maintaining ordered liberty in those islands.

Hence we hear nothing of that issue in the Democratic platform. The Administration brought forward a bill to establish civil government in the islands and to secure by legislative act the rights which President McKinley had sought to secure as far as he could/as Executive by giving his instructions to the Secretary of War. The bill was discussed and passed, being obstructed by the Democrats more than three months in the Senate. The bill approved the establishment of a civil government, approved the autonomy thus far established, and promised a legislative Assembly. It contained provisions for the distribution of mining rights to the people of the islands, and it ended military government in the islands, but it was nevertheless opposed by the Democratic party. THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF.

The Democrats denounced, with all that eloquence of which they have so much, the existence of any tariff at all between the United States and the Philippines, and declared that by virtue of the Constitution only free trade could exist. The friends of the Filipinos—the Administration—were anxious that the tariff against Philippine products should be reduced at least 50 per cent, and 75 if possible. It was reduced 25 per cent, in the winter of 1901-2, a great majority of the Democrats voting against the reduction. In the winter of 1902-3 the House of Representatives passed a bill reducing the tariff on all products of the Philippine Islands to 25 per cent, of the Dingley rates. This was absolutely essential to encourage the business in the Philippine Islands. The bill went to the Senate and was defeated by the action of the Democrats. Senator Teller, Senator Patterson and Senator Dubois talked it to death, and in the hurry of the short session it was impossible for the Republican majority, which was anxious to pass it, to put it through. Again, in the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced which proposed to allow the issuing of \$5,000,000 of bonds for the improvement of roads and public works in the islands. It also had an important provision authorizing the Philippine government to guarantee an income for not exceeding thirty years to companies constructing railroads in the islands of not exceeding 5 per cent, on condition that provision should be made for the return to the Government, out of the property of the company, whatever might have been paid out by the Government under the guaranty.

The would be an oblication not binding on the Philippine source and fransfer made, therefore the condition of the Philippine government. Experience shows that the only method by which the construction of railroads in tropical countries and colonies can be secured is by the Government and if independence therefore the old obligation of the Philippine government. Experience shows that the only method by which the con

The Republicans hope that the time may come when they may be safely granted independence, and think that it will come, but the reason why they are not in favor of promising that is because such a promise will greatly mislead the Filipino people and greatly complicate the situation in the Philippine Islands with respect to the success of the present government there and its orderly continuance. No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government. The demagogues and the men of violence in the islands—the former leaders of the insurrection—will be glad to have an opportunity to charge this Government with a breach of faith. We have been studiously careful to promise the Philippine Islands nothing but what we could carry out.

If now we make a promise to them which can be so construed as to charge this Government with a breach of the promise, we lose our power for good in the islands and sap the foundations of our Government there, and the whole hope of uplifting the Filipino people is in the success of that government and its plans.

Let us suppose that by law the issue as to

the whole sope of upiliting the Filipino people is in the success of that government and its plans.

Let us suppose that by law the issue as to whether the people are fit for self-government is declared to be that one upon which shall turn the time for independence. The men of force, of violence, and the demacogues in the islands will go before the people and argue that the people are now fit for self-government. Is there a people in the world, however ignorant, of whom, when such an issue is presented, there would not be an enormous majority in favor of their fitness for self-government? No one of their own race, however friendly to our Government, would have the courage to take the negative in such a discussion, and if independence was not at once granted, the Government would stand convicted of a breach of faith and its friends and supporters among the Filipinos would be silenced.

DEMOCRATS NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

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But there is a still stronger reason why the Democratic party cannot be trusted to carry on the Philippine policy of the Republican party to which they now subscribe. The war in the Philippines by the insurrectos was carried on for more than two years beyond the time when it would have been carried but for the encouragement received by the insurgents from the anti-imperialists and the Democratic party of the United States. That is capable of demonstration by the proclam ations issued by the insurrectos from Manila during that entire time. They looked to the election of Bryan as an election which should give them that which they were fighting for. I do not say that the anti-imperialists of the Democratic party had not a right to take that position, they are responsible for the continuance of the war. The insurrectos, the leaders of violence, Aguinaldo and all his supporters regard the Democratic party as a party which will give them independence at once. DEMOCRATS NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Now, then, if that party comes into power and does not give immediate independence, it will be charged by the violent Filipines, the former insurrectos, with the most flagrant breach of faith, and there will be an end of tranquillity and of all well-ordered liberty which we now are attempting to build up and secure.

One would think in reading the letter of Judge Parker that we had denied the rights of life, liberty and property to the Philippine people. It is not true. By act of Congress those rights are secured, and they are actually secured to them under the Philippine Government. Of course it may be said that a right secured by an act of Congress may be lost by the repeal of the act. So, too, an act secured by the Constitution may be lost by an amendment to the Constitution, but when you have an act of Congress securing you a right and that act remains in force and is capable of enforcement in the courts, it is a secured right. It is said that we are enslaving the Philippine people. The Philippine people mover had such liberty in the history of their country as they are now enjoying. It is said we are upholding nothing but a despotism. With an autonomous municipal government, a partially autonomous provincial government, with a central government of a commission in which are three representative Filipinos, and with a popular assembly which is to take full part in the legislation of the country as a coordinate branch of the legislature in two years, the Filipinos may be under a despotism, but if so the word has lost its usual meaning.

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" BOGGY.

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But now it is said that our holding the Philippines is a violation of the Declaration of Independence, in that that instrument declares that all just rights of government depend upon the consent of the governed. The Declaration of Independence was written under circumstances which show conclusively that it could not have application to this case. The men who wrote and signed that and the people whom they represented had had self-government practically for two hundred years. There were never a people in the world so capable of self-government as they. They did not mean that that instrument should have a literal interpretation, because if they did the instrument itself was a false-statement. Women and children were governed, slaves were governed in those days, and the many excluded from voting by property and educational qualifications were government and did not consent to it. If the literal interpretation of the instrument is the true one, then nothing but universal suffrage, by men, women and children, could constitute a just government. The instrument is to be restrained to the fitness and the reason of things. All people are not capable of self-government.

If they are, then we ought to let the Philippines go at once. Yet to-day the candidate, Judge Parker, is in favor of holding the Philippines go at once. "CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" BOGGY. of self-government.

If they are, then we ought to let the Philippines go at once. Yet to-day the candidate, Judge Parker, is in favor of holding the Philippines until they are fit for self-government, which in itself implies that they are not now fit for self-government. Now, to hold them a year is just as much a violation of the principles as to hold them five years in their preparation for self-government.

In other words, the position of the candidate, Mr. Parker, on this subject, takes the Declaration of Independence out of the controversy. The promise to give them independence when they are capable of self-government does not in the slightest degree avoid the violation of the Declaration of Independence is to be considered as assuming that all people, however ignorant, are capable of self-government, and that all governments, in order to be just, depend upon the consent of thepeople to be governed.

WILLIAMS TAKEN TO TASK.

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government, and that all governments, in order to be just, depend upon the consent of thepeople to be governed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the position of Judge Parker really eliminates the question of consistency with the Declaration of Independence from the discussion, we still are enlightened at different times by arguments from statesmen like Mr. John Sharp Williams, who denounce the Republican party for a departure from the principles of that instrument in that we deny to the Filipinos the privilege of determining what their government shall be. It is quite remarkable that Mr. Williams should be so sensitive that the Filipinos are not given complete self-government at once and yet should be willing to represent the Yazoo district in Congress, elected thereto by a vote of 1,463 persons out of a nopulation of 180,000.

I do not wish to contest the proposition that persons may be properly excluded from the suffrage on account of lack of education or even property qualification, and if in the Yazoo district this is what has been done, and nine-tenths of the male citizens of voting age are excluded by qualifications which apply coually to everybody. I do not criticise Mr. Williams's acceptance of the election; but I venture to point out that the nine-tenths of the male citizens of voting age in Mississippi are being governed without their consent by reason of such disqualification and therefore assuming that all people are within the equal protection of the laws in Mississippi and that the amendments to the Constitution are all enforced there as they ought to be, the Republican party in the Philippines is only qualifying the principle of the consent of the governed as it is qualified in Yazoo district for the benefit of Mr. Williams, to-wit, by making it applicable only to oersons who have sufficient intelligence and fitness to govern themselves, and not to people so ignorant that they do not know their own interests.

In view of this example of Mr. Williams's district, which could be repeated in many distr

and propose to follow.

RICHAED OLNEY ALSO.

Now, my friend, Mr. Olney, formerly Attorney-General and Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland has attacked the Philippine policy of the United States, and he attacks it on the ground that there is no constitutional warrant for the Government of the United States to expend a large amount of money in the altruistic business of helping an alien people: in other words, that the charity of the United States must be kept at home, and that it is not for the welfare of the United States, within the constitutional limitation, for it to act as an almoner of its bounty to other peoples. This sounds strange to one who is at all familiar with Secretary Olney's views upon the Monroe doctrine, and upon the general foreign policy of the United States.

No man has laid down the doctrine which bears the name of President Monroe with more emphasis than did Mr. Olney in the Venezuelan matter. The Monroe doctrine is altruistic in the matter of the governments of the Western Hemisphere. It is an assertion that the popular governments there established should be maintained, and should not be disturbed by the intervention of European governments. Mr. Olney has given us an opportunity to know his views exactly upon this question, because in Sanders Theatre, at Cambridge, he delivered an address on the foreign policy of the United States, and in that address he said that the time had arrived when the Government of the United States should depart from the admonitions of Washington in his farewell address, and should take part as a world power in the deliberations between other world powers as to matters of international interest.

He said the time had come when the United States must cast off its swaddling clothes; that Washington's farewell address was adapted to a country weak and struggling as the United States was when the address was addivered, but that now we had risen to the full height of a world power and must expect to meet the responsibilities and obligations of such a power. I do

on this subject in a number of the Atlantic Monthly for 1898:

The ploneer in the wilderness, with a roof to build over his head and a ratch of ground to cultivate, and wife and children to provide for and secure against savage beasts and yet more savage men, finds in the great law of self-preservation ample excuse for not expending either his feelings or his energies upon the loys or the sorrows of his neighbors. But surely he is no pattern for the modern millionaire, who can sell nine-tenths of all he has and give to the poor and yet not miss a single comfort or luxury of life. This country was once the pioneer and is now the millionaire. It behooves it to recognize the changed conditions and to realize its great place among the Powers of the earth. It behooves it to accept the commanding position belonging to it, with all its advantages on the one hand and all its burdens on the other. "The mission of this country, if it has one, as I verily believe it has, is not merely to nose, but to act, and while always governing itself by the raies of prudence and common sense, and making its own special interests the first and paramount objects of its care, to forego no fitting opportunity to further the progress of civilization, practically as well as theoretically, by timely deeds as well as by eloquent words.

our object in the philippines is to build up the Government there so as to make it more and more useful to the Flipinos, so that they may ultimately become an educated, intelligent, and self-governing people. Then, if they desire independence, let them have it. But if we bring them in behind the tariff wall, if they see that association with the United States is beneficial to them, as i verily believe it will be, it is quite unlikely that they will desire full independence. It is quite likely they will prefer that association which exists between Fingland and Australia or between England and Canada.

What is the use, then, of looking so far into the future that no man can see, and of binding ourselves to a course the advisability of which no man can know, when the effect of it is certain to create disturbances among the people whose prosperity and tranquility we are trying to promote? Why, again, should we trust to carry out the policy which has been so opposed by the Democratic party, to that party when its conduct will make it, by reason of its announcements and declarations, most difficult for it to conduct any government at all in the Philippine Islands? OUR OBJECT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Apartments now ready for your inspection.

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FINDS LAWYER LAMB GUILTY

PETER POWER'S LAWYER SCORED BY REFEREE ABBOTT.

His Conduct in the Suit "Savored of Fraud" and Was "Highly Reprehensible"—Ap-pellate Division Will Consider in the Fall the Question of Disbarment.

George Alfred Lamb, the lawyer, has failed to persuade a referee appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that his professional conduct in the notorious Peter Power suit was such as to entitle him to remain in practice. Charges against him had been preferred by the Bar Association.

The referee, in fact, finds that in the prosecution of that litigation Lamb's conduct "savored of fraud, deceit and duplicity," and was "highly reprehensible on more grounds than one.

· When the Appellate Division resumes its session in October it will take up Mr. Lamb's case, and he may count himself lucky if he gets off with suspension from practice, instead of permanent disbarment.

The Bar Association preferred charges of unprofessional conduct against Lamb in October last and asked the Appellate Division to punish him. His counsel, J. Rider Cady, objected to the charges as insufficient, and also raised the question of the court's jurisdiction, contending that, as the practices complained of had that, as the practices complained of had occurred in connection with a suit begun in the Federal Courts of Minnesota the courts here, where Lamb was originally admitted to practice, had no right to take cognizance of them.

This objection was quashed, and George B. Abbott was named in December to take testimony and report on the charges. At the same time Lamb was directed to show cause before Mr. Abbott why he should not be suspended from practice or otherwise.

be suspended from practice or otherwise punished for his conduct. Mr. Abbott held several sessions at his Mr. Abbott held several sessions at his office, 32 Nassau street, and examined a number of witnesses besides Lamb. Yesterday Mr. Abbott filed his report and conclusions, together with the testimony, in the clerk's office of the Appellate Division. He finds all the charges against Lamb fully sustained and warranted by the evidence.

Lamb was identified with several suits against big corporations, the Consolidated Gas Company, the American Smelting and Refining Company and the American Toacco Company, and he earned some notoriety in connection with all of them. But his master stroke was his suit to enjoin the merger of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads. The Northern Securities Company was the outcome of

Securities Company was the outcome of that merger.

Lamb's own story is that one afternoon, shortly after the Northern Pacific corner panic on May 9, 1901, Camille Weidenfeld consulted him concerning the legality of the then proposed merger. Lamb declared it to be illegal, in his opinion, and Weidenfeld agreed with him.

Then, says Lamb, Weidenfeld agreed to begin a test suit, but wanted a safe, unknown man as plaintiff.

Lamb agreed to find a "safe" man, and he produced Peter Power, "23 years old,

he produced Peter Power, "23 years old, of some property and some character." Weidenfeld then agreed to carry 100 shares of Northern Pacific for Power, and make

of Northern Pacific for Power, and make him plaintiff in the test suit.

The merger was put through on Nov. 13, 1901, and the State of Minnesota immediately began an action to test its legality. Lamb says that he advised Weidenfeld to await the result of this suit, but that the broker, "fearing lest it were only a political move," refused to wait, and on Christmas Day Lamb started for Chicago.

There he engaged Bulkley, Gray & Moore, a prominent firm of lawyers, and then went on to Minneapolis and filed his application for a temporary injunction. In the complaint then drawn Power was described as having been for more than six months

as having been for more than six months the actual owner of 100 shares of stock and Lamb swore to this as a fact within and Lamb swore to this as a fact within his knowledge.
Counsel for the road protested that Power was not a stockholder of record, and then Bulkley, Gray & Moore insisted that they should see the stock before going on with the suit. Lamb started right back for New York and told Weidenfeld. Weidenfall weight back for New York and told Weidenfeld.

feld bought, that day, a 100 share certificate and entrusted it to a messenger of his, Capt. Stern.

Stern pinned to his undershirt the certificate, which was indorsed by H. Content & Co., and thus fortified Lamb, Power and he went to Chicago. Bulkley, Gray & Moore saw the stock and were satisfied. The trio immediately started back and the certificate was surrendered to Weiden.

the certificate was surrendered to Weidenthe certificate was surrendered to weidenfeld.

Such is Lamb's version of the beginning of the suit, but at the examination before Mr. Abbott Mr. Weidenfeld flatly contradicted him. He declared that in all the proceedings Lamb had been the chief instigator, and that Weidenfeld the conspirator, and that Weidenfeld

ceedings Lamb had been the chief instigator, if not conspirator, and that Weidenfeld had never had anything to do with Power's suit except in a friendly way.

Mr. Abbott, summing up his conclusions on charge A against Lamb, which accused him of procuring Power as a dummy plaintiff, and swearing to a statement that he knew Power owned the stock, in an endeavor to hoodwink the court and obtain a temporary injunction, says:

"Of course, the testimony of these two witnesses is utterly irreconcilable, but I am

"Of course, the testimony of these two witnesses is utterly irreconcilable, but I am of the opinion, after seeing and hearing both of them, and upon all the testimony given, bearing upon charge A, that it must stand as proven.

"The whole proceeding to my mind savors of fraud, deceit and duplicity, and in my opinion charge A is established by the proof."

The next charge dealt with the con-

The next charge dealt with the con-duct of Lamb in advising his client, Power duct of Lamb in advising his client, Power, in his professional capacity, to ignore subprenas served on him directing him to appear for examination before Special Examiner Mabey in this city and also providing Power with money to enable him to flee the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts by going to Montreal.

diction of the Federal Courts by going to Montreal.

Lamb tried to explain his actions in that episode by two different stories. Before Examiner Mabey he admitted advising Power to leave the jurisdiction, but pleaded that Power was very ill, that he, Lamb, did not believe there had been any contempt, and that Power was ready to return as soon as wanted.

To Mr. Abbot Lamb maintained, however, that he had not advised Power to flee or given him any money, but that, on the contrary, he had begged Power to come back and be good. Commenting on these contradictions Mr. Abbott says:

"Such attempts [at reconciling the contradictions] seem to me to be lame and impotent, and his [Lamb's] last estate seems to be worse than his first, and I think the conclusion can hardly be escaped that such action and conduct on the part of a duly practising attorney was gross unproduly practising attorney was gross unpro-fessional conduct and malpractice, which was highly reprehensible and more cal-culated to defeat than to further the ends of justice."

of justice."

The third charge of unprofessional conduct related to events so interwoven with those in charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot the charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot be considered to the charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot be considered to the charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot be considered to the charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot be considered to the charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot be considered to the charge at the char

those in charge A that Mr. Abbott cannot distinguish between them, but finds the new charge proven likewise.

Peter Power was not a witness at the hearings, but Lamb, Camille Weidenfeld and Capt. Stern were. Lamb's lawyers called De Lancey Nicoll, Semuel Untermyer, Joseph A. Auerbach and George E. Harding, the architect, as witnesses to Lamb's good character.

A PATRICIAN NEAR EVICTION. YOU CAN GET

SHE IS THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS DE GREVILLE.

Who Commanded a Brigade for Napoleon at Austerlitz-Has Struggled for Years With Poverty-Still Hopes for a Better Day-Once Pensioned by the Coopers.

Mile. de Greville, granddaughter of Marquis de Greville, who commanded a brigade for Napoleon at Austerlitz, is in danger of eviction from her modest home, a two story cottage at 1412 Franklin avenue, in The Bronx. Her landlord told her several days ago that to-day or to-morrow, at the latest, she must go into the street.

Mademoiselle will not be evicted to-day,

though. A gentleman who heard of her plight became interested in the case of the granddaughter of the Marquis de Greville and sent to The Sun office last night \$11 to pay Mademoiselle's rent for the month of August. But unless the good fairy appears very soon the little old lady cannot remain long in her white cottage with its immaculate garden.

For twenty years and more she has struggled against poverty with the same brave spirit that sent the ladies of the old nobless to the guillotine with smiling faces. But death has taken her old time friends, those who knew the history and the worth of the frail little old lady, and the world has gone on and passed her by.

Fortune has been singularly unkind to Mlle. de Greville. Hitherto she has fought against poverty with all the old General's grim determination, but the fight has gone against her.

"There is nothing left for me but death, I fear," said Mademoiselle yesterday before news of her unknown friend's gifts reached ner. And yet, if people only knew, I am so anxious to work. I want so much to help myself. Maybe the good God will yet

help myself. Maybe the good God will yet give me a chance."

When a reporter seeking Mademoiselle de Greville went to the front gate yesterday he found it padlocked. The dingy green shutters were closed tight. There was no sign of life about the house. Hollyhocks nodded in red profusion in the garden. The grass on the tiny lawn was velvety in its close cropped neatness. Not a weed was to be seen in the garden or between the cracks of the flagstones of the old-fashioned walk that ran around the cottage. It was all as neat and dainty as the little old lady herself.

old lady herself.

A rap on the back door of the cottage brought a joyous yelp from Mademoiselle's dog. Then, after a little bit, Mademoiselle's head appeared at the window.

"If you will pardon me," she said, in a low-toned musical voice, "until I can dress, I will speak to you." Then Mademoiselle came into the garden, with an Irish setter leaping at her side and a tiny white terrier muzzling her hand.

muzzling her hand.

She is 60, maybe—although no one can get from Mademoiselle her age—a frail, delicate looking woman who must have been like a bit of Dresden china in her girlhood. Her hair is almost white. Her small hands are rough and seamed, and her aris-

hands are rough and seamed, and her aris-tocratic face is deeply lined. Her shoulders are bent and she trembles slightly, but in spite of all there are still traces left of the beauty that must have been remarkable at one time. Neither could they destroy altogether the delicate lines of the face or the patrician curve of mademoiselle's

nose.

She wore a faded brown waist of a fashion of a decade ago, a frayed black skirt that of a decade ago, a frayed black skirt that she kept always draped over her well-worn shoes. Around her slender neck and falling over the front of the ancient waist she wore a string of black beads. At her throat was a gold rimmed medallion of the date of the First Empire, suspended from a slender chain. It contained the portrait of an erect, thin old gentleman, a very eagle of a man, with high forehead, curved nose and determined chin. The ribbon of the Legion of Honor was draped at his buttonhole. A severe stock was around his neck. It was the portrait of Gen. le Marquis de Greville at 80.

Mademoiselle's English was irreproachable, although it contained more than a spice of French. She told her story in her own way.

"It is not that I want charity," she said.

so hard. I can take care of little children for mothers who have no time for them. I know so well how to care for them and teach them to be gentle and honorable and true hearted. Never a harsh word or an unkind touch from me. Or, if I could get boarders to come and live with me, or bits of lace to mend, or fine curtains to repair and cleanse. Truly, I can do so much work if I could only get it.

"My mother and I came to New York from Paris thirty or thirty-five years ago, it may have been. Somehow I cannot remember dates as I once could. They confuse themselves so queerly in my head. We had lost all of our money years before that. My grandfather, the General of the Emperor, lost the greater part of his fortune after the Restoration in 1815. My father, his son, was unfortunate. He had been destined for the army, and knew little else than soldiering, but there was little use in those dark days for Napoleon's officers or his officers' sons.

"So it came about that my father, venturing the little fortune left in business, lost it and died broken hearted. The beautiful home we had in Paris was sold. My mother and I, with a few hundred francs, decided to come to America.

"Then it was that fortune was very good to me for a time. I was recommended to the Misses Cooper, Miss Odelia, Miss Henrietta and Miss Julia Cooper, nieces of Peter Cooper, as a teacher of the French language. For several years I taught them almost daily and became their companion. They loved me very much and called me 'Aunt Marie.' They paid me liberally, too, and always saw to it that mother and I were provided with those little luxuries, winter and summer, that we could not buy ourselves.

"They were the dearest ladies in the content of the service of the provided with those little luxuries, winter and summer, that we could not buy ourselves. for mothers who have no time for them

winter and summer, that we could not buy ourselves.

"They were the dearest ladies in the world and when Miss Odella died I thought my heart would break from grief. Miss Henrietta had given me a pension before that. It was eight years ago, I think, and she told me that I might be at ease all the rest of my life.

"Never while there is any of our family left need you fear want. Aunt Marie, she said.

"Never while there is any of our family left need you fear want, Aunt Marie,' she said to me one day. Her pension came to me every month, a check for \$25 with a cheering little message of some sort. Then

every month, a check for \$25 with a cheering little message of some sort. Then death took her. That was seven years ago, it may be, and only Miss Julia was left. But every month the pension came with always a friendly line from Miss Julia.

"Mother and I lived very comfortably, for Miss Julia sent us coal in the winter and many other things that we could not buy from our slender purses. I worked very hard, you must understand, all the while, for the pension was not enough for the two of us, particularly since mother was almost constantly ill. I did washing



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and mended clothes and kept boarders and very often scrubbed floors. The dear old days in Paris were very far behind

indeed.
"Then Miss Julia died. I thought that my "Then Miss Julia died. I thought that my pension would go on just the same and I was not troubled. It did because Charles Cooper, the brother of the sisters, continued it at Miss Julia's request. I went to see him once and he told me that as long as I lived I need never fear. Mr. Cooper died a year and a half ago.

"Is it not singular how death visited the family so many times in so few years? Then my little pension stopped. I could not understand it. I went to Mr. Cooper's wife but somehow they all seemed to have forgotten me. Mother had died before that and I was left all alone.

"For a year and a half I have struggled and worked and planned the best I could. Now and then I secured a baby to care for or a boarder or a little mending or sewing, but it really seems that fortune has been against me. Never could I earn more than enough to pay my rent, \$11 a month, and

against me. Never could I earn more than enough to pay my rent, \$11 a month, and perhaps a few dollars more.

"For a year and a half I have eaten little more than bread and coffee, day in and day out. Sometimes, when I could pay for it, I would get meat or groceries, but I do not like to have things charged. I could not ask help of the neighbors, but they have always been very kind and very polite, always a smile for Mademoiselle. Of late, though, when some found I had no money at all, they have passed me without speaking. That hurts me very much.

"Do you know when I work in my garden or my yard? I wait until everyone around me has gone to bed. Then I slip out very quietly and cut my grass and pull my weeds. You see, save this one dress I have nothing to wear. I do not want that people who pass the house should laugh at my old dress all in rags and my shoes that have no soles. It is the concession I must make

no soles. It is the concession I must make to my pride. Of that I fear I have much left." Inside the little cottage everything was clean and as neat as a pin. There were no carpets on the floors downstairs, but the bare boards fairly shone with the scrubthe bare boards fairly shone with the scrubbing Mademoiselle's little hands had given them. The smell of soap was in the house from garret to cellar. There was much of Mademoiselle's own daintiness about the interior despite its cheerlessness.

"I have gone to all of the factories near here," said she, "asking if there were not some who would board with me. They were very kind to me, but mone came. Don't you think it would be pleasant to live here? I would try so hard to make it so."

"It is not that I want charity," she said.
"I do not want charity at all. I can work so hard. I can take care of little children

It is not that they would not help her, but they want her, after the fashion of organized charity, to give up her little home and become a dependent in some institution. Mademoiselle does not like that.

The French Benevolent Society for a while after Charles Cooper's death sent her \$5 a week. But the society has many claims upon it, and the pension did not continue. The society, like the rest, wanted her to give up her home.

"Many have wanted me to go into a poorhouse and become a pauper. But I could not do that—could I?" said Mademoiselle, wistfully.

wistfully.

The medallion of the General at her throat seemed about to answer the question with a stern "no." Mademoiselle went into the front yard and stood under the hollyhooks. She was so small that the big ones had no trouble at all in waving over her head. Two children in the street saw her and set up a shout,

running to her.

"I like them all so much," she said, "but I am ashamed to go out now. I keep close in the house, even away from these little ones."

in the house, even away from these little ones."

Over in the next yard stood Mademoiselle's landlord, regarding her not unkindly. His name is Coogan, and he has something of a liking for mademoiselle, but taxes are taxes, he says, and rents must be paid. Mademoiselle has never failed until this month, but he has told her that she must pay or move.

"Good-by, and come to see me again," said Mademoiselle. "Oh, I forgot." She paused, and there were tears in her eyes. "Well, never mind. It may be that my good angel will think of me to-morrow." She smiled very bravely and put out her hand "Wish me good fortune," she said. And good fortune—a very little of it—which will grant Mademoiselle a brief stay, has come.



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